To Hiss. *v. a.* [hyscean, Saxon.]
1. To condemn by hissing; to explode.
Every one will *hiss* him out to his disgrace. *Ecclus.* xxii. 1.
Men shall pursue with merited disgrace;
Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country chase. *Sandys.*
She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that, instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to be *hissed* off the stage. *More.*
I have seen many successions of men, who have shot themselves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others *hissed* off, and quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*
Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be *hissed* out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*
2. To procure hisses or disgrace.
Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but so disgrac'd a part, whose issue
Will *hiss* me to my grave. *Shakes. Winter's Tale.*
What's the newest grief?
—That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker,
Each minute teems a new one. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Hiss. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.
2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.
He heard
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal *hiss*, the sound
Of publick scorn! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* x.
Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears
Of *hisses*, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope's Dunciad.*
Hist. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: probably it may be a corruption of *huso*, *hush it*, *hushst*, *hist*.] An exclamation commanding silence.
Hist! Romeo, *hist!* O for a falc'ner's voice,
To lure this tassel gentle back again. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*
Mute silence *hist* along!
'Less Philomel will deign a song,
In her sweetest saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton.*
Hist, *hist*, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of dismals coming. *Swift.*
Histo'rian. *n. s.* [*historicus*, Latin; *historien*, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.
What thanks sufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Historian! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* viii.
Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *historians*. *Addison's Freeholder.*
Not added years on years my task could close,
The long *historian* of my country's woes. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Histo'rical. } Histo'rick. } *adj.* [*historique*, Fr. *historicus*, Latin.]
1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.
Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these several adventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiographer. *Spenser.*
Here rising bold, the patriot's honest face;
There warriors frowning in *historick* brass. *Pope.*
2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.
In an *historical* relation we use terms that are most proper and best known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
With equal justice and *historick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*
Histo'rically. *adv.* [from *historical*.] In the manner of history; by way of narration.
The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered in his own person. *Hooker, b.* v.
When that which the word of God doth but deliver *historically*, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God? *Hooker, b.* iii. *f.* 5.
After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall consider him *historically* as an author, with regard to those works he has left behind him. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
To Histo'rify. *v. a.* [from *history*.] To relate; to record in history.
O, muse, *historify*
Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed me. *Sidney, b.* i.
The third age they term historicon; that is, such wherein matters have been more truely *historified*, and therefore may be believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 6.
Historio'grapher. *n. s.* [ἱστορία and γράφω; *historiographe*, Fr.] An historian; a writer of history.
Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these knights several adventures; for the method of a poet historical is not such as of an *historiographer*. *Spenser.*
What poor ideas must strangers conceive of these persons who have been famous among us, should they form their notions of them from the writings of those our *historiographers*? *Addison's Freeholder*, No. 35.
I put the journals of all transactions into a strong box, after the manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern monarchs. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
Historio'graphy. *n. s.* [ἱστορία and γράφω.] The art or employment of an historian.
Hi'story. *n. s.* [ἱστορία; *historia*, Latin; *histoire*, French.]
1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.
Justly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays;
It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*
2. Narration; relation.
The *history* part lay within a little room. *Wiseman's Surgery.*
What *histories* of toil could I declare?
But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. The knowledge of facts and events.
History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is necessary to divines. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
Hi'story *Piece. n. s.* A picture representing some memorable event.
The former makes his works resemble a large *history piece*, where even the less important figures have some convenient place. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*
HISTRIO'NICAL. } HISTRIO'NICK. } *adj.* [from *histrio*, Latin; *histrion*, Fr.] Befitting the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.
Histrio'nically. *adv.* [from *histrionical*.] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.
To HIT. *v. a.* [from *iktus*, Latin, *Minshew*, from *hitte*, Danish, to throw at random, *Junius*.]
1. To strike; to touch with a blow.
When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a foolish child, that when any thing *hits* him will strike himself again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would persuade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney, b.* i.
His conscience shall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his sin and folly. *South's Sermons.*
2. To touch the mark; not to miss.
Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?
If he be blind, how *hitteth* he so right? *Sidney, b.* ii.
So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand. *South's Sermons.*
3. To attain; to reach the point.
Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Roscomm.*
Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and use them for patterns. *Locke.*
Here's an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my author is in *hitting* features. *Atterbury.*
4. To strike a ruling passion.
Hail, divinest melancholy!
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight. *Milton.*
There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never fails with him. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*
5. *To* Hit *off.* To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.
What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret, need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*
6. *To* Hit *out.* To perform by good luck.
Having the sound of these ancient poets still ringing in his ears, he thought needs in singing *hit out* some of their tunes. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
To Hit. *v. n.*
1. To clash; to collide.
If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another; or what can make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension? *Locke.*
The bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water with these metallick corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meeting with and *hitting* upon those bodies, become conjoined with them *Woodward's Natural History.*
2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss.
Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it *hits* *Shakespeare.*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shakespeare.*
There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon, Essay* 53.
3. To succeed; not to miscarry.
The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the most part. *Bacon's Natural History.*

But thou bring'st valour too and wit,
Two things that seldom fail to *hit*. *Hudibras, p.* i.
This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible; for friars have free admittance into every house. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*
4. To light on.
You've *hit* upon the very string, which touch'd,
Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul;
There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should not find out the way of writing before that time: sure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon't, when the matter was so ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estr.*
None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addison's Guardian.*
There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*
Hit. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A stroke.
The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*. *Shakes. Hamlet.*
So he the sam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each *hit* with wonder seem'd amaz'd. *Dryd. Juven.*
2. A lucky chance.
Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*? *Shak.*
To suppose a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to perform diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Glanville.*
If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky *hit*. *South's Sermons.*
But with more lucky *hit* than those
That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras, p.* i.
The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Est.*
These *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without seeking. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
If casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and *hits* fortuitous arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*
If at first he minds his *hits*,
And drinks champaigne among the wits,
Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior.*
To Hitch *v. n.* [hiccan, Saxon, or *hocher*, French. *Skinner.*] To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but in the following passage.
Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope's Horace.*
To Hi'tchel. *v. a.* [See Hatchel.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.
Hitchel. *n. s.* [*heckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.
Hithe. *n. s.* [hyðe, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth*.
Hi'ther. *adv.* [hiðer, Saxon.]
1. To this place from some other.
Cæsar, tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion, *hither* came. *Fairy Queen.*
Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakesp.*
Who brought me *hither*
Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek. *Parad. Reg.*
2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.
3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Latin. *Huc refer exitum.*]
Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between the states of saints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service towards God. *Hooker, b.* ii. *f.* 8.
Hither belong all those texts, which require of us that we should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson.*
Hi'ther. *adj.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; towards this part.
After these,
But on the *hither* side, a different sort,
From the high neighb'ring hills descended. *Milton's P. Lost.*
An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the *hither* end thereof, namely, that extreme wherein it is finite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Hi'thermost. *adj.* [of *hither*, adv.] Nearest on this side.
That which is eternal cannot be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* and concluding extreme. *Hale.*
Hi'therto. *adv.* [from *hither*.]
1. To this time; yet; in any time till now.
More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestries
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Fairy Queen.*
Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. At every time till now.
In this we are not their adversaries, tho' they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker, b.* v. *f.* 22.
Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd
I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milton's Agonist.*
Hitherto she kept her love conceal'd,
And with those graces ev'ry day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden's Fables.*
He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits to the good: they have also their design ever opposite to that of heaven, and this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*
We ought to struggle with those natural disadvantages, and be careful whom we employ, whenever we design to correct them, which is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the least qualified hands. *Swift.*
Hi'therward. } Hi'therwards. } *adv.* [hyðerpeapd, Saxon.] This way; towards this place.
Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
The king himself in person hath set forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended speedily,
With strong and mighty preparation. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.
A puissant and mighty pow'r
Of gallow-glasses and stout kernes,
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shakes. Henry* VI.
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward*. *Milton's Agonistes.*
HIVE. *n. s.* [hyfe, Saxon.]
1. The habitation or cell of bees.
So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away. *Shakes. H.* VI.
So wand'ring bees would perish in the air,
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller.*
Bees, of which we are told so many wonderful things, have each of them a hole in their *hives*: their honey is their own, and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addison's Guardian.*
2. The bees inhabiting a hive.
The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down. *Shak. H.* VI.
3. A company being together.
What modern masons call a lodge was by antiquity called a *hive* of free masons; and therefore, when a dissention happens, the going off is to this day called swarming. *Swift.*
To Hive. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into hives; to harbour.
Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden.*
When they are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest, *hive* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To contain in hives.
Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fusara's sleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*. *Cleaveland.*
To Hive. *v. n.* To take shelter together.
He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
In Summer we wander in a paradisaical scene, among groves and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters.*
Hi'ver. *n. s.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.
Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Ho. } Hoa. } *interj.* [*eho!* Latin.] A call; a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.
What noise there, *ho?* *Shakespeare.*
Here dwells my father Jew: *hoa*, who's within? *Shakes.*
Stand, *ho!* speak the word along. *Shakes. Julius Cæsar.*
When I cried *hoa!*
Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,
Your will. *Shakespeare.*
Ho, ho, come forth and flee. *Zech.* ii. 6.
Ho, swain, what shepherd owns these ragged sheep? *Dry.*
HOAR. *adj.* [hap, Saxon.]
1. White.
A people,
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forests *hoare*. *Fairfax.*

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